

POLLUTION REPORT**I. HEADING****Date:** July 24, 2000**Subject:** Sauget Area Culvert Replacement Project, Cahokia,
St. Clair County, Illinois**From:** Kevin Turner, U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator, Region 5**To:** K. Mould, U.S. EPA, OSWER, Washington, DC
R. Karl, Chief, Emergency Response Branch
D. Bolen, Chief, Emergency Response Section II
B. Messenger, Chief, Emergency Enforcement Section
L. Rosales, Office of Public Affairs
T. Martin, Office of Regional Council
M. McAteer, RPM, Remedial Response Branch
M. Horwitz, Chief OCEPP
B. Everetts, Illinois EPA
C. Morin, Illinois EPA
T. Miller, Illinois EPA
K. de la Bruene, U.S. F&WS
S. Davis, Illinois DNR**POLREP:** #1 PRP Lead Removal**II. BACKGROUND****Site No:** 054V**CERCLIS No:****NPL Status:** Non NPL**Start Date:** 7/10/00**Completion Date:** N/A**Task Order No:****Response Authority:** CERCLA**State Notification:** 6/9/99**Demobilization Date:** N/A**Status of Action Memorandum:** Signed 6/9/99**III. SITE DESCRIPTION****A. Incident Category:****B. Site Location:** Cargill Elevator Road
Cahokia, Illinois 62206

Site Latitude: 38°34'18.12"

Site Longitude: 90°11'27.9"

1. Site description:

Dead Creek of the Sauget Area 1 site stretches from the Alton & Southern Railroad at its northern end and flows south through Sauget and Cahokia for approximately 3.5 miles, and then flows west towards the Mississippi River. Dead Creek has been subdivided into six separate creek segment labeled Creek Segment A through F (CS-A through CS-F). CS-A, the northernmost segment of the creek received direct wastewater from industrial sources and served as a surcharge basin for the village of Sauget municipal sewer collection system. When the system became backed up or overflowed, untreated wastes from industrial users of the sewer system were discharged directly into CS-A. On several occasions, CS-A was dredged and contaminated sediments were disposed

onto adjacent property. In 1968, the Queeny Avenue culvert, which allowed creek water to pass from CS-A to CS-B, was permanently blocked by the Village of Sauget. Remediation work was conducted by Cerro Copper in CS-A in 1990. Approximately 27,500 tons of contaminated sediments were removed to RCRA and TSCA permitted facilities. Sediment and surface water samples collected by the U.S. EPA and Illinois EPA have detected a wide variety of organic and inorganic contaminants in each of the remaining creek segments. Residential areas lie along CS-B, CS-C, CS-D, and CS-E. Currently, several of the Dead Creek culverts are inadequately sized or blocked, which allows flood waters to back up behind these culverts and then overflow into residential areas.

One of the responsible parties (Solutia/Monsanto) under a Unilateral Administrative Order (UOA) has agreed to replace/enhance two culverts in CS-F to reduce the risk of flooding into residential areas.

2. Description of threat:

Organic and inorganic contaminants found in the sediments and surface water of Dead Creek could potentially be released into residential areas via flood waters backing up behind blocked/inadequately sized culverts. Contaminants are known or suspected carcinogens. Overflow areas are accessible to humans, specifically the residents and children who live and play on these potentially affected properties. These individuals could potentially be exposed to the contamination by direct skin contact with sediments and surface water released from Dead Creek.

Increased precipitation increases the risk of surface water backing up behind the culverts and into residential areas. Residents adjacent to overflow areas could be potentially exposed to contaminants present in the surface water and sediments of Dead Creek.

C. Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Results

A hydrological study completed by Solutia determined that two culverts located in CS-F do not allow adequate flow of water. A culvert on Cargill Elevator Road, located approximately 1/8 mile west of Illinois Route 3, consisted of one 48-inch (diameter) corrugated metal tubing. The culvert requires a total of three 48-inch (diameter) tubes to allow increased water flow. A culvert for a rail line, located approximately 150-feet south of Cargill Elevator Road culvert also requires enhancement. The 54-inch (diameter) culvert will be replaced with three rows of 6-foot by 6-foot concrete box culverts. The culverts are designed to increase water flow to prevent upstream flooding in residential areas. The increased water flow downstream will be buffered by wetlands.

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Situation

1. Current situation:

Weather on site has varied with temperatures ranging from the low 70's to high 80's (degrees Fahrenheit).

2. Removal activities to date:

On July 10, Maverick Construction Management Services, Inc., of Boston, Massachusetts and Heritage Environmental Services of St. Louis, Missouri mobilized to site to begin the culvert replacement project. They have replaced the culvert at Cargill Elevator Road. They dammed Dead Creek and diverted water using sumps. The group has excavated the single 48-inch corrugated tube and replaced it with three 48-inch corrugated tubes. They have backfilled and graded the excavation area. The dammed areas of Dead Creek have been excavated to allow stream flow. The group has stabilized the banks of the creek adjacent to the culvert with rock and silt fencing.

3. Enforcement:

Work is progressing under a UOA issued in 1999.

B. Planned Removal Actions

- Asphalt the excavated section of the Cargill Elevator Road.
- Place grates over the new culverts.
- Prepare to replace the rail line culvert.

C Next Steps

Continue culvert replacement.

D. Key Issues

- Excavation adjacent to underground gas lines poses a threat.

V. COSTS

Extramural costs:

START (16 hours)	\$523
Project Ceiling (160 hours)	\$8,000
Project Funds Remaining (Percentage)	93%

Intramural costs:

Direct costs (10 regional hours)	\$310
Intramural indirect costs	\$0

Costs (Solutia) \$470,000

The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on cost payments made to any contractor. Other financial data, which the OSC must rely upon, may not be entirely up to date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

VI. DISPOSITION OF WASTES

<u>Wastestream</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Disposal</u>
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Not applicable